



Preliminary Results from the First Year of Operations of the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2)

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March 24, 2016



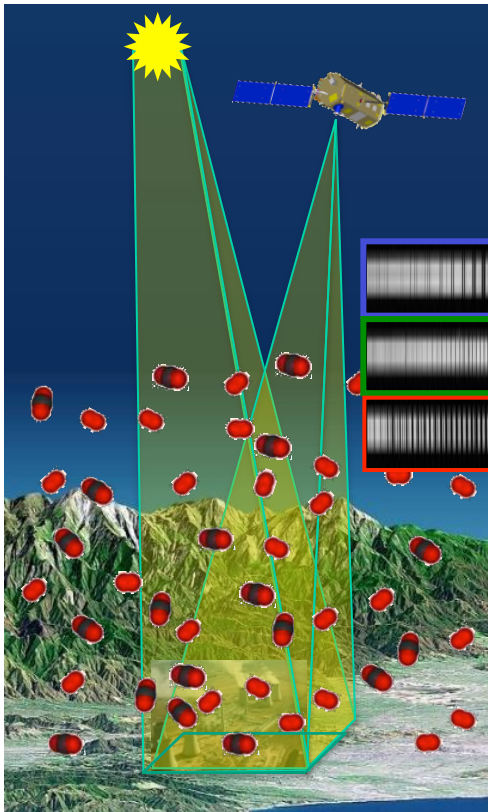
Finding the Missing CO₂ Sink

Ott et al. GEOS-5 GMAO, GSFC

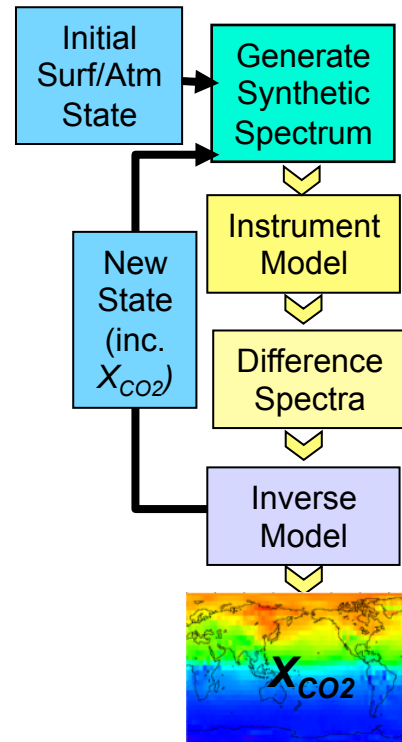


Solar Near IR Observations of CO₂ from Space

- Record spectra of CO₂ and O₂ absorption in reflected sunlight



Retrieve variations in the *column averaged CO₂ dry air mole fraction, X_{CO_2}* over the sunlit hemisphere



Validate measurements to ensure X_{CO_2} accuracy of 1 ppm (0.25%)



A Perfect Launch



Credit: Bill Ingalls, NASA

**Lift-off at 2:56 am
PDT, 02 July 2014**



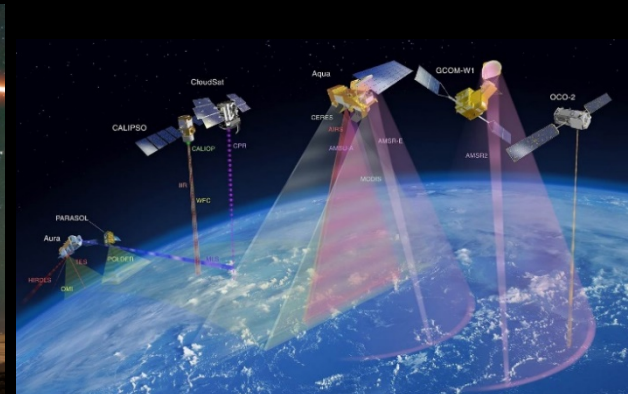
Credit: Jeff Sullivan



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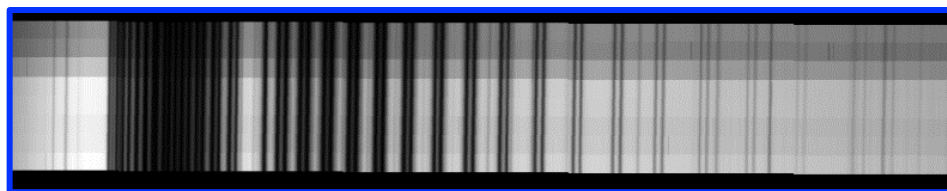
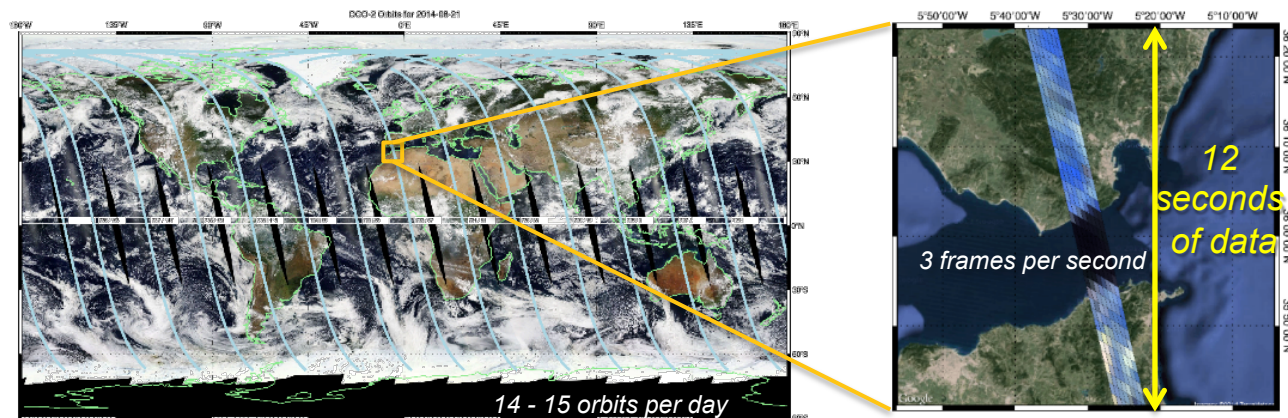


Credit: NASA



**Joining the A-Train
3 August 2014**

OCO-2 Sampling Approach



O₂ A-Band

CO₂ 1.61 μm Band

CO₂ 2.06 μm Band

Each 1/3 of a second frame includes 8 spatial footprints with 1,016 wavelengths sampled in the O₂ A-band and Weak and Strong CO₂ bands yielding almost 1 million soundings each day

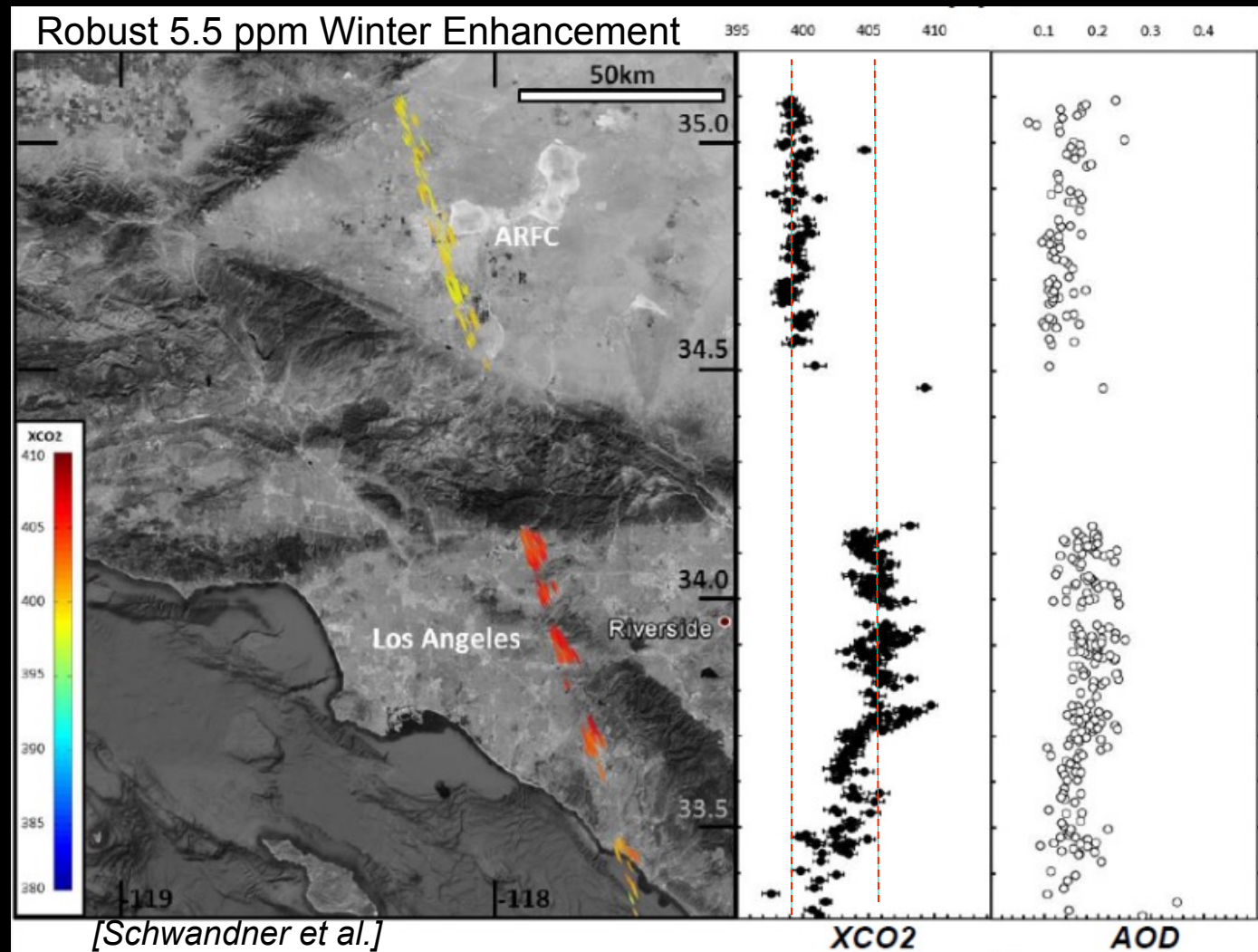
A Quick Look at the First 13 Months of Operations

Orbiting Carbon Observatory - 2
Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Concentration (09/06/14 - 10/12/15)



Small-Scale Emission Structures

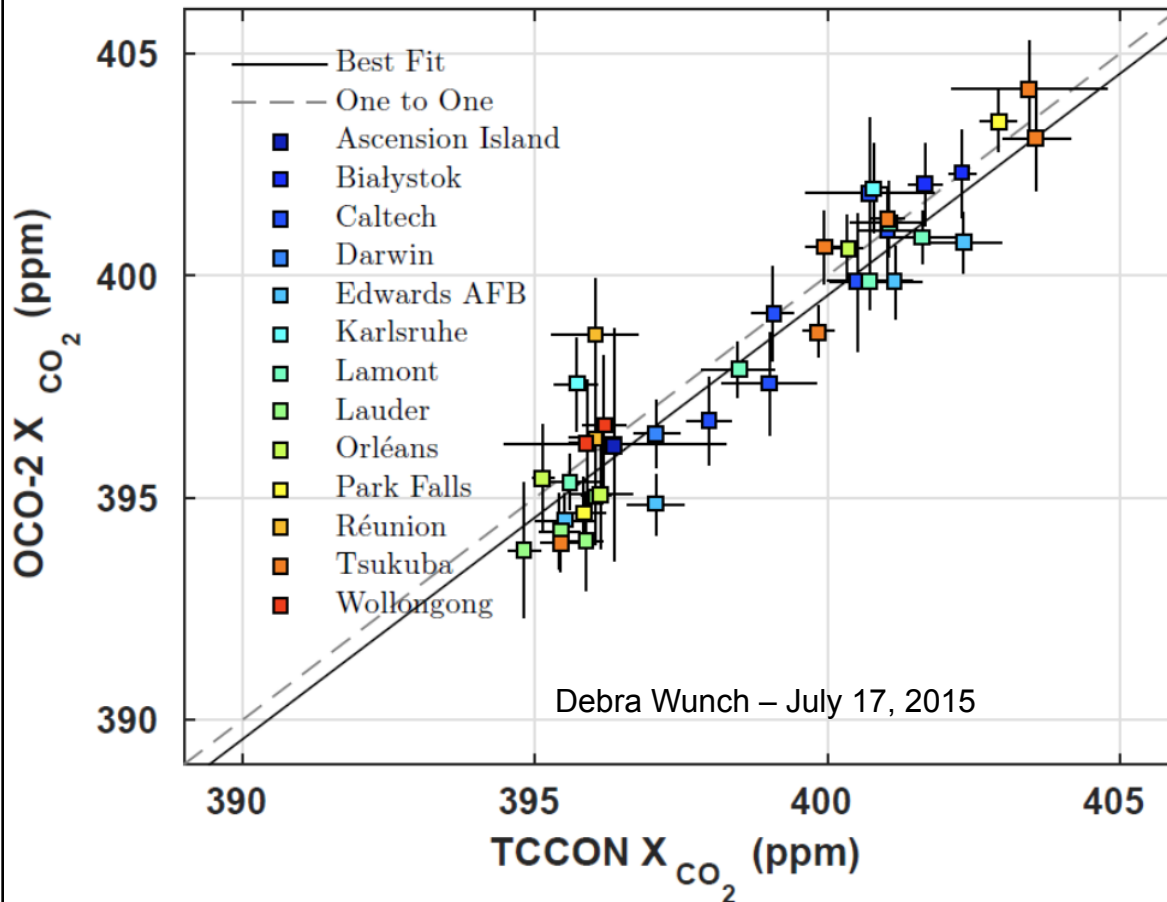
2015/01/13 Glint orbit 2848 over Los Angeles and Antelope Valley



Target Observations



Comparison of TCCON and OCO-2 X_{CO_2}



Comparisons with Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) stations are being used to identify and correct biases in target observations.

After applying a preliminary bias correction, differences are approaching 1 ppm.



UNIVERSITY OF
WOLLONGONG



National
Institute for
Environmental
Studies, Japan



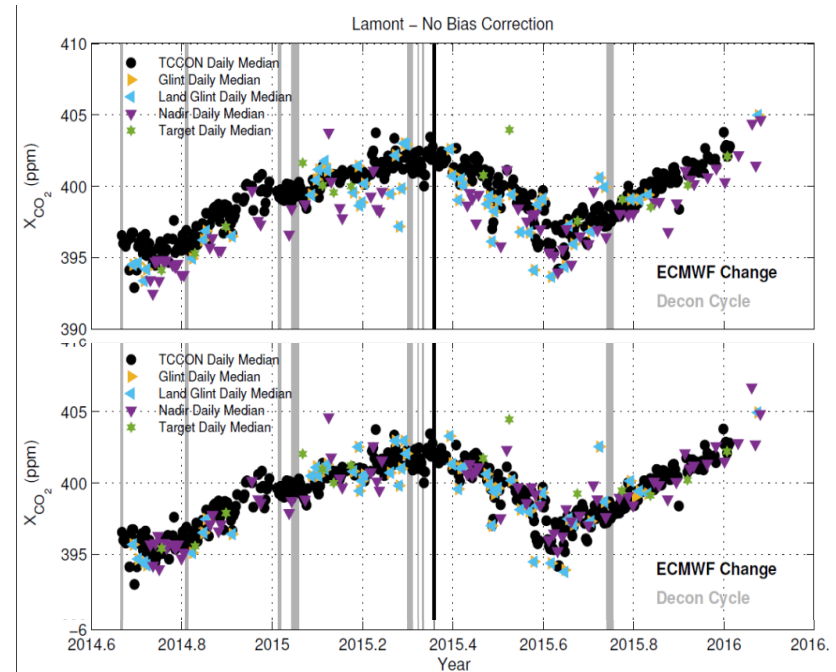
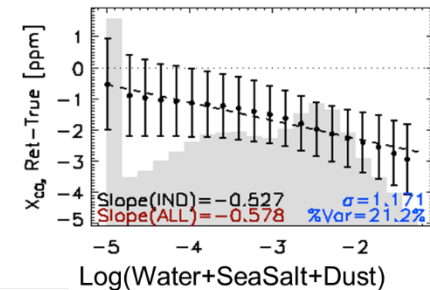
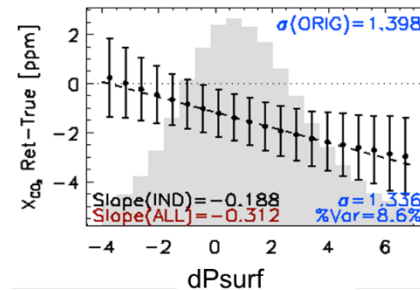
NIWA
Taihoro Nukurangi



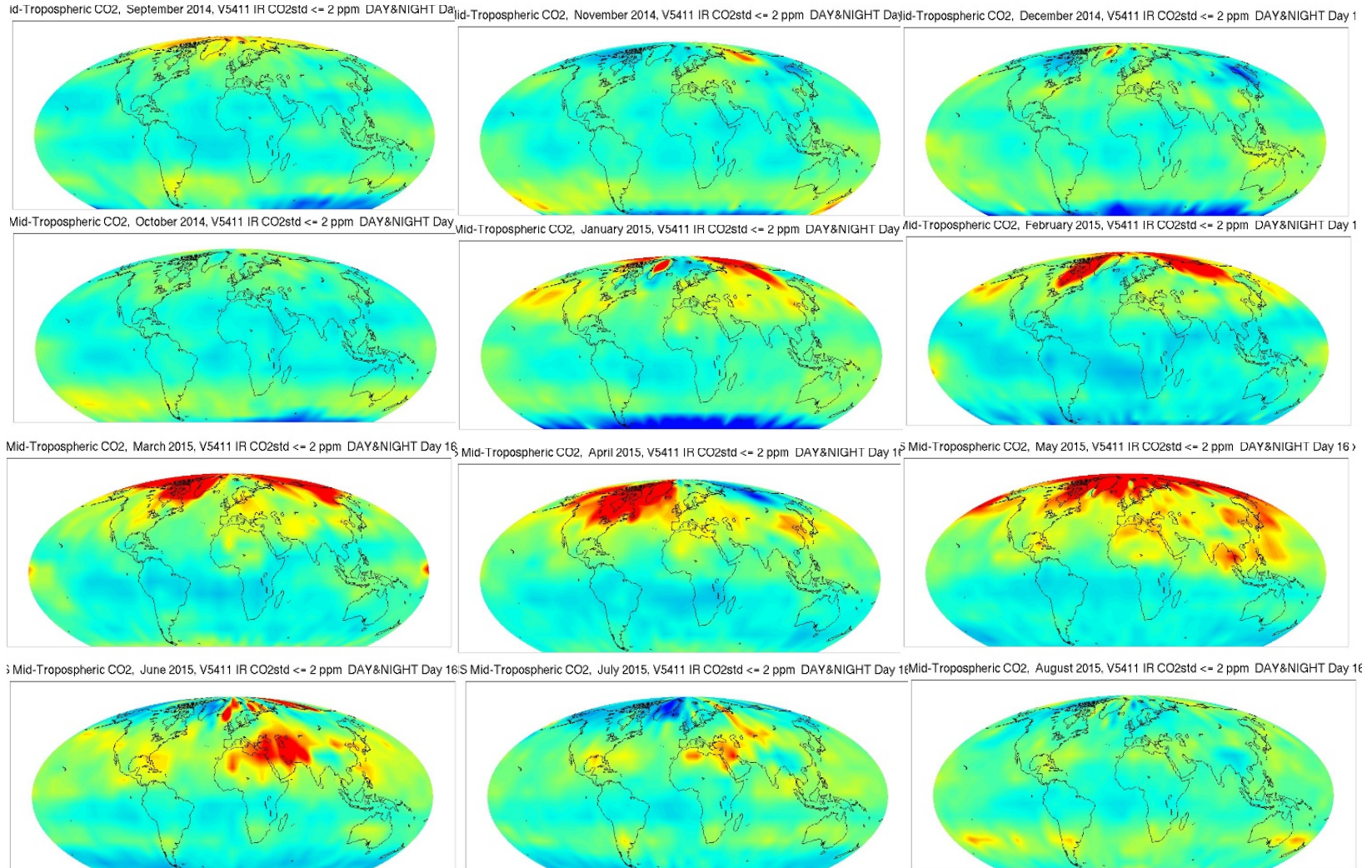
Universität
Bremen

Bias Assessment

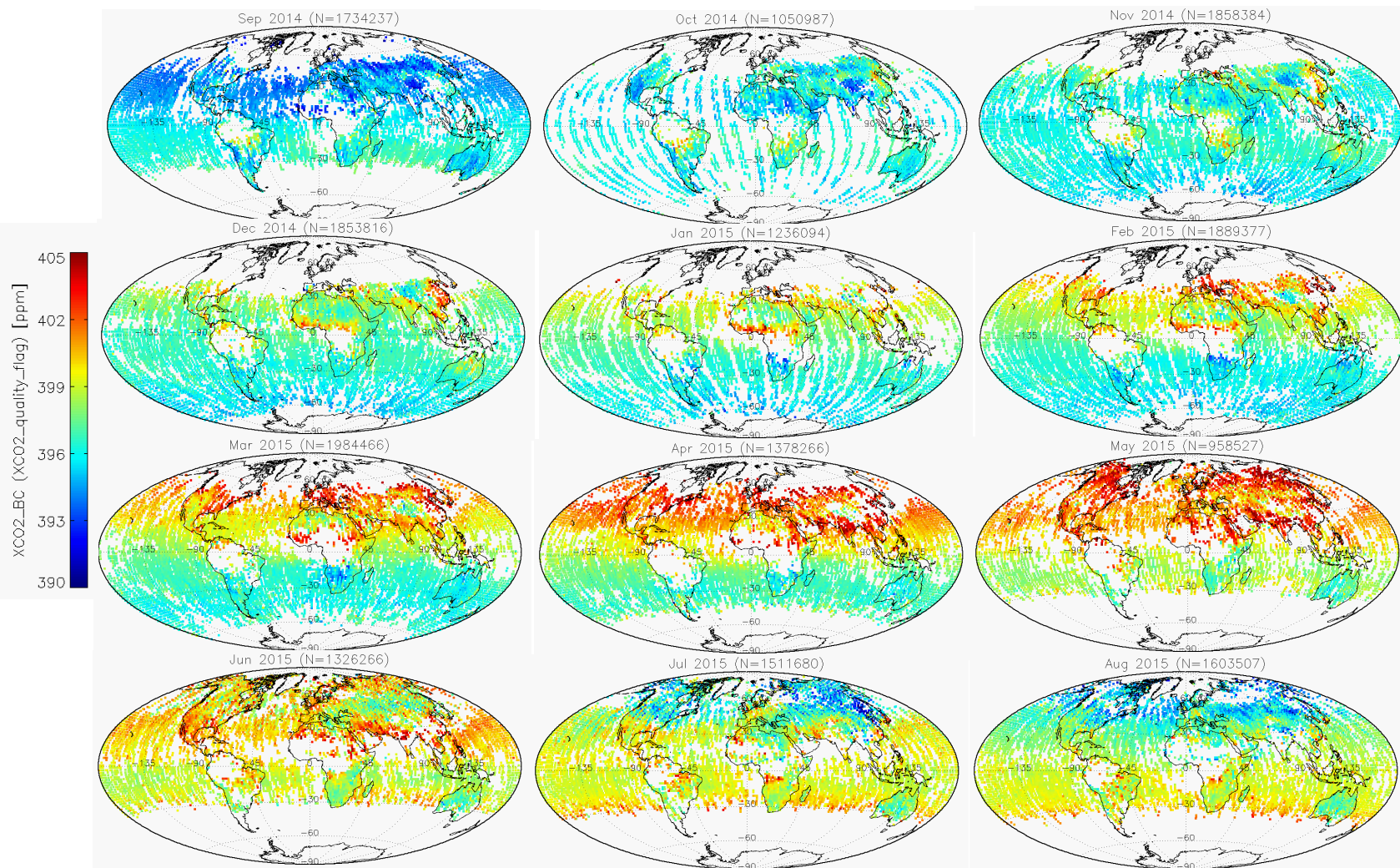
- Target observations provide a large comparison data set (>1000 soundings for each target).
- Bias is evident
 - Errors in the retrieved surface pressure produce compensating errors in X_{CO_2}
 - Other key drivers of bias are low clouds (indicated by CO_2 or H_2O ratios) high aerosols AOD and high surface albedos



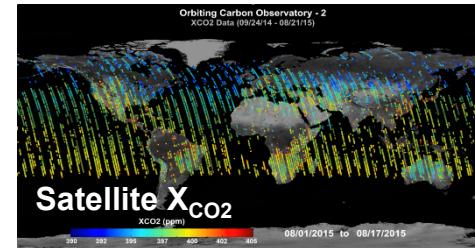
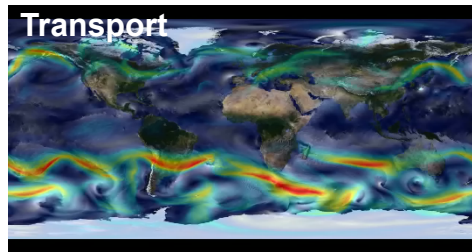
AIRS v5 CO2



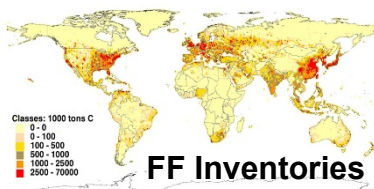
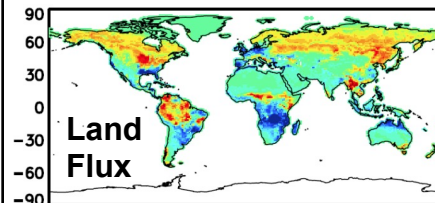
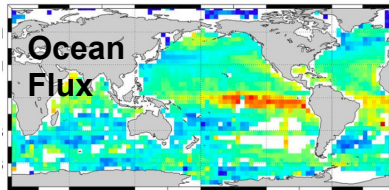
OCO-2 V7r



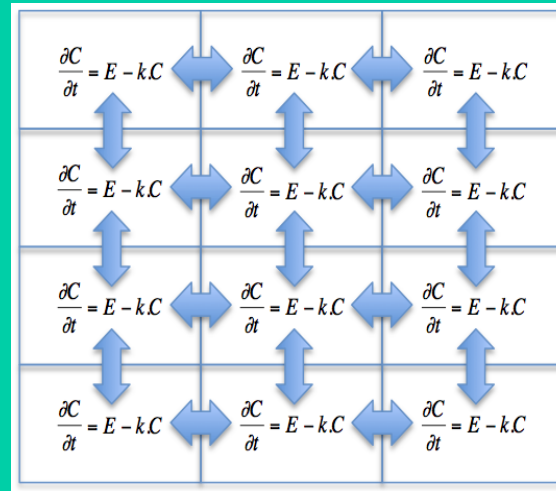
“Top-Down” Flux Inversion Estimates



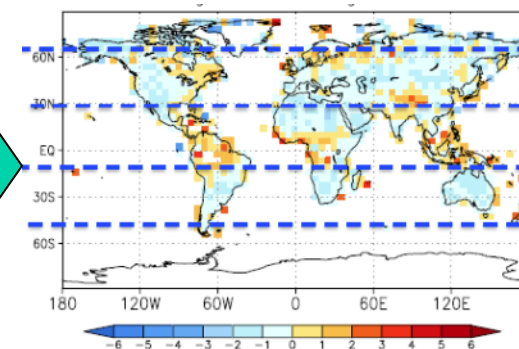
Prior Fluxes



Flux Inversion Model

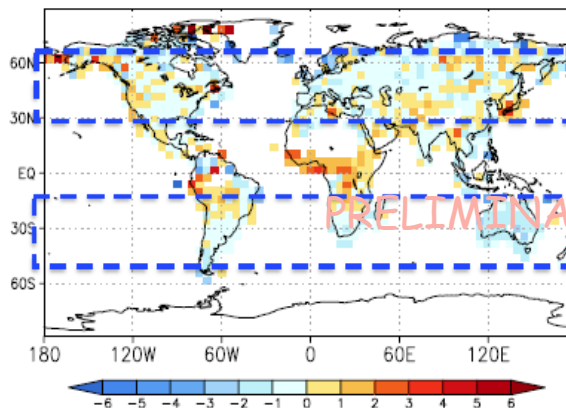


Optimizer

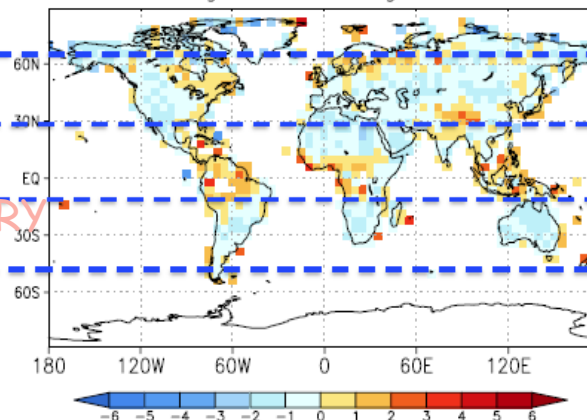


Preliminary CO₂ Flux Inversion Results

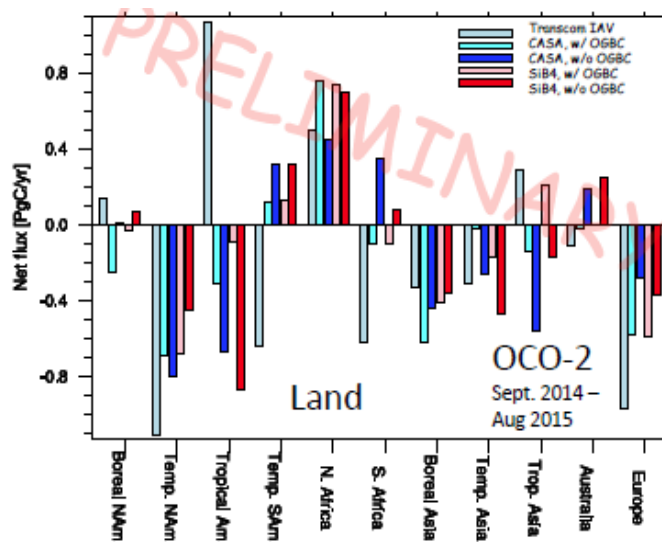
GOSAT (Sep, 2010-Aug-2011)



OCO-2 (Sep, 2014-Aug, 2015)

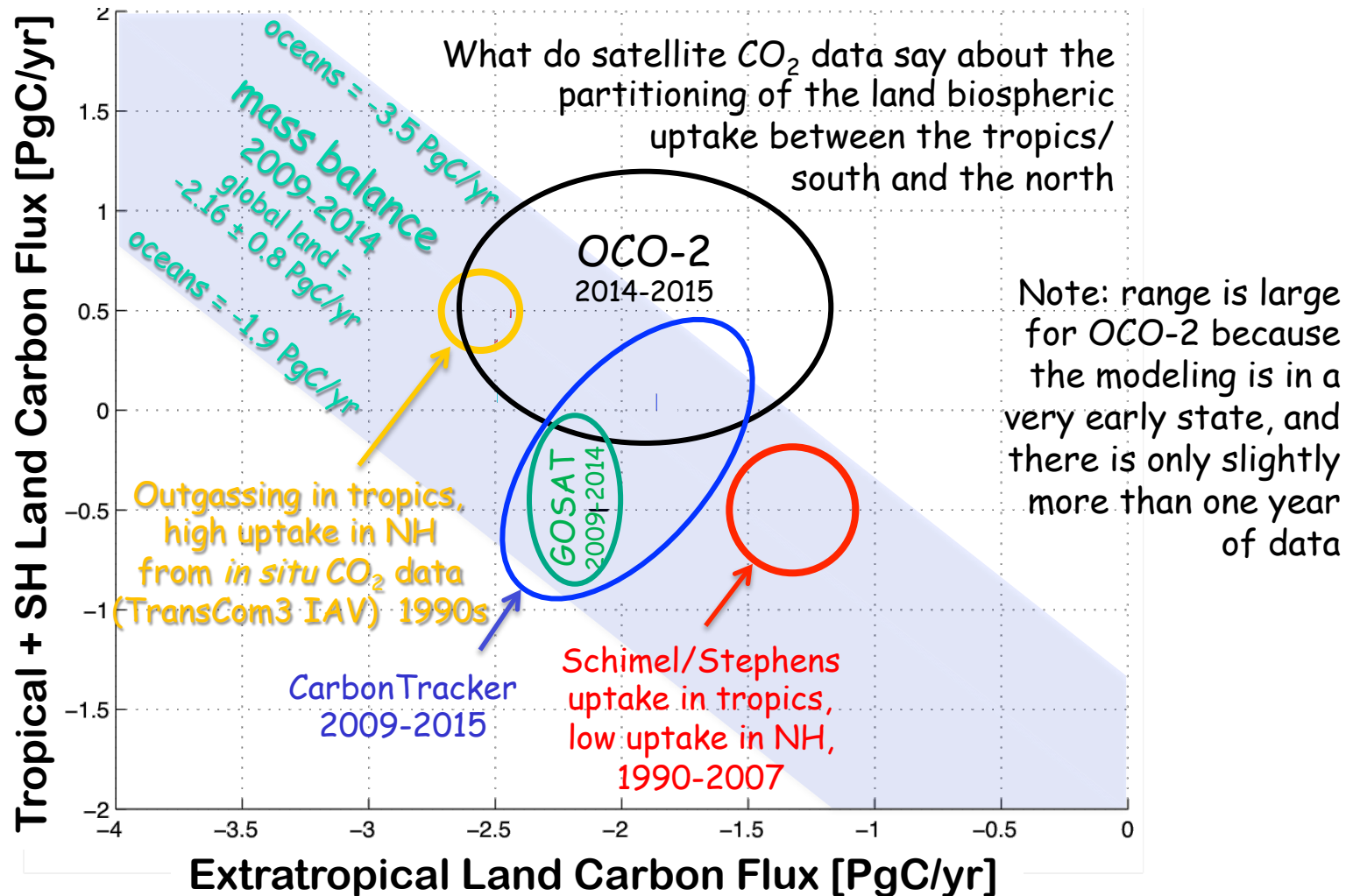


GOSAT & OCO-2 inversions indicate larger sources in tropics and larger sinks at higher latitudes [J. Liu et al.]

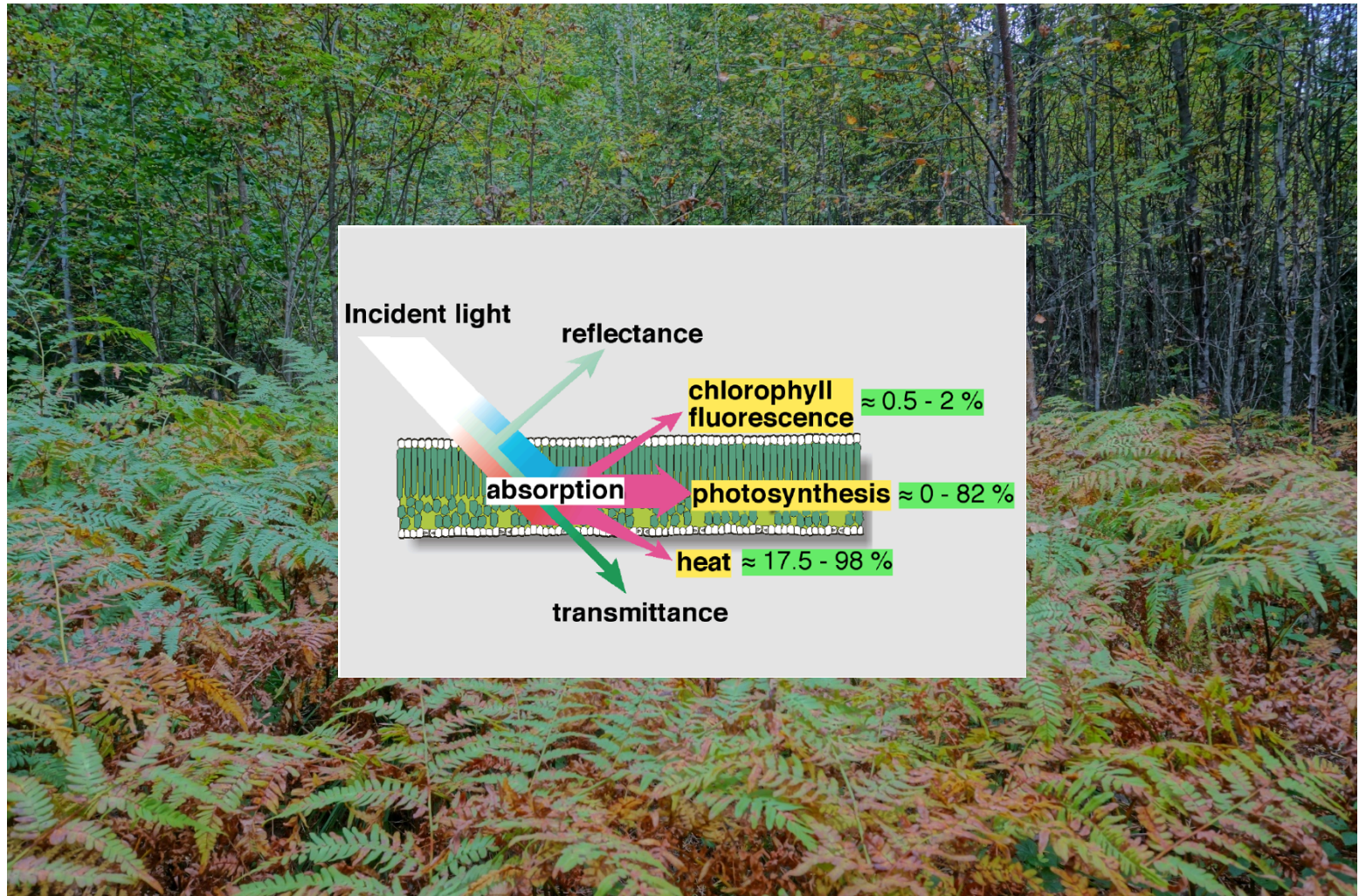


CO₂ flux amplitude depends on bias correction applied to OCO-2 data [D. Baker]

Partitioning of Land Biospheric Uptake

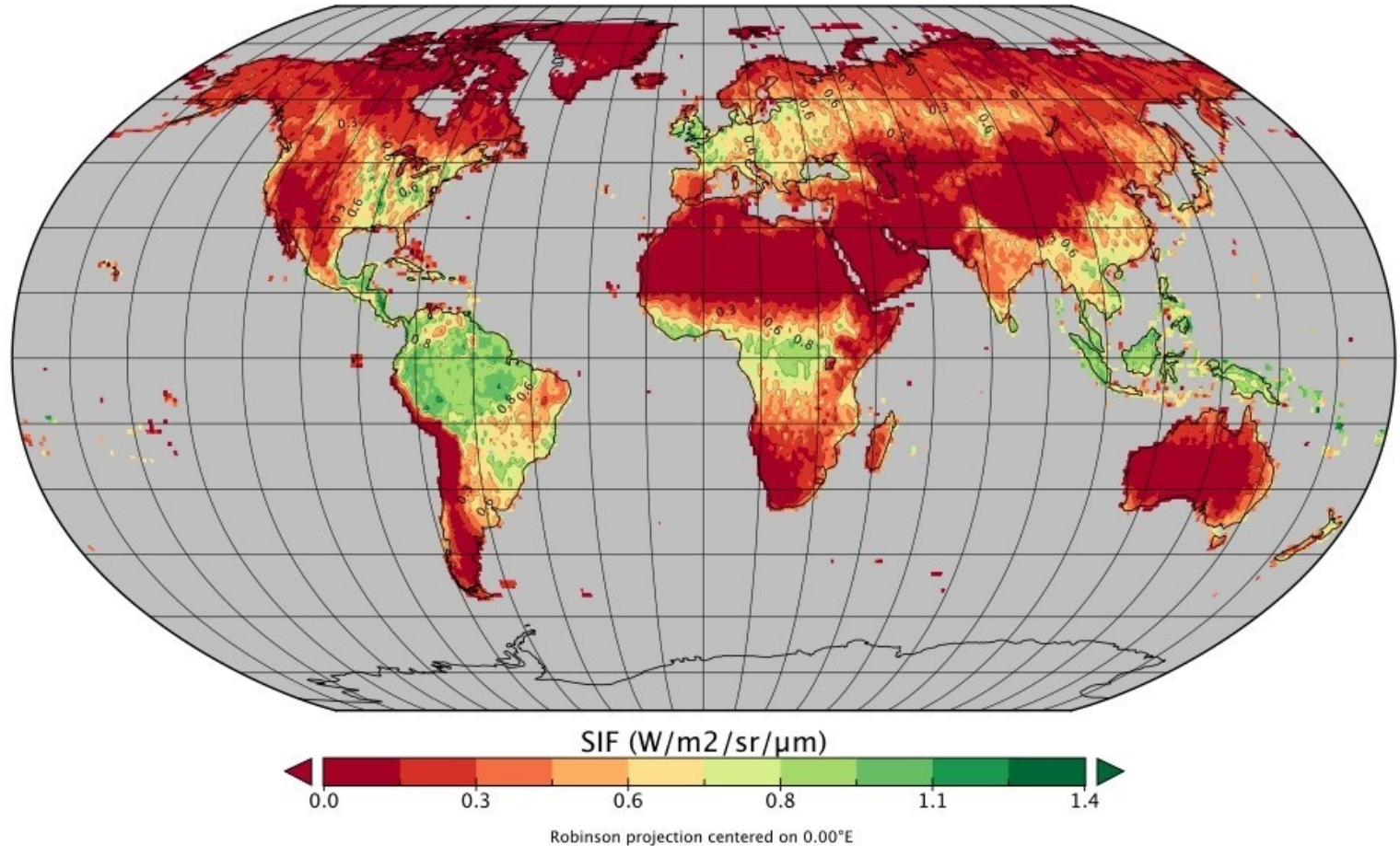


Solar-Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence (SIF)



OCO-2 Observations of SIF

Solar Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence @ 757nm



Summary

- **OCO-2 was successfully launched on 2 July 2014, and began routine operations on 6 September 2014**
 - **Now returning about 1 million measurements each day over the sunlit hemisphere**
 - **Over 10% of these measurements are sufficiently cloud free to yield full-column estimates of X_{CO_2}**
- **Over one year of data has been delivered to the Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES-DISC) for distribution to the science community**
 - **All data back to September 6 2014 have been reprocessed**

<http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/OCO-2>

- **This product is now being used by the world's carbon cycle science community to identify and quantify the CO_2 sources and sinks on regional scales over the globe**



Thank You for Your Attention

Questions?